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HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
(17 Jan 1885)

Edward Laurent,
ARCHITECT,
No. 28 PUBLIC SQUARE,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in Fifteen minutes after nat-
ural ones are extracted, by
R. R. BOURNE,
DENTIST.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
Dec. 11

Campbell & Medley
DENTISTS.

Over Jones & Co's, Store,
Main St. Hopkinsville Ky.
Jan. 26-17

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CITY BREWERY.
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.
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Sep 30-17.

GRAY & YOUNG'S
Shaving Bazar
IS ON MAIN STREET, OVER
LANG BELL'S SALOON.

They would be pleased to wait on
all who may call on them.



1. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy. 2. William F. Vilas, Postmaster General. 3. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury. 4. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior. 5. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War. 6. Augustus H. Garland, Attorney-General. 7. Thos. F. Bayard, Secretary of State.

THE NEW CABINET.

We take particular pleasure in pre-
sents our readers with faithful por-
trraits of President Cleveland's
advisers, the heads of the Executive
departments at Washington, in one
group, with accompanying brief
sketches of these eminent persons.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Thos. F. Bayard, of Delaware, is
the first in the list, as Secretary of
State. He was born in the State of
which he holds an honored son, October
29, 1828. His early ambition was for
a mercantile career, but he was per-
suaded to read law, and in 1851, was
appointed to the Bar. In 1853 he was
appointed by President Pierce, United
States District Attorney, but
soon resigned the office. He suc-
ceeded his father as United States Sen-
ator. In March, 1859, was re-elected in
1875, and again in 1881. As a mem-
ber of the Electoral Commission, af-
ter the disputed election of 1876,
he voted with the unsuccessful seven.
Secretary Hayard has been strongly
supported for nomination to the Presi-
dency.

DANIEL MANNING.

Daniel Manning, of New York,
Secretary of the Treasury, was born
in Albany, New York, about forty-
seven years ago. His parents were
extremely poor, and at an early age
he was employed on the Albany Ar-
gonaut. Rising step by step he became
compositor in that journal, then a re-
porter and editor, and is now Presi-
dent of the company owning it. Mr.
Manning is an intimate friend of
Samuel J. Tilden and President
Cleveland. He has been twice mar-
ried, the second time recently, and
has two children by his first wife, a
son and daughter.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT.

The New Secretary of War, Wil-
liam C. Endicott, of Massachusetts,
was born at Salem in the Bay State,
where he now resides, in the year
1827. He was educated at Salem
and Harvard College. After his grad-
uation, in 1847, he entered the Harvard
Law School, and having completed
the course of lectures read law in the
office of an eminent firm. He was
admitted to the Bar in 1850, and rose
to eminence in his profession. In
1874 he was appointed by Governor
Washburn, a Judge of the Supreme
Court of Massachusetts. His health
being bad he resigned this office in
1883, and subsequently spent consid-
erable time in travel. Before 1883
he was a member of the Whig party.
He was an unsuccessful candidate for
the Governorship of Massachusetts
last fall.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

The responsibilities of the head of
the Navy Department have been
assumed by William C. Whitney, of
New York, who was born at Conway,
Massachusetts, in 1839. He received
a superior education, including the
full course at Yale College. After
graduation he entered the Law at
Harvard, and graduated there in
1865. He removed to New York
City, where he was admitted to the
Bar and where he continues the
practice of his profession. He has
been an active member of the Demo-
cratic party. As Corporation Counsel
of New York, seven years, he man-
ifested great ability and usefulness.
He is rich and the son-in-law of Sen-
ator Payne of Ohio. As Secretary of
the Navy he will find ample scope for
his industry and capability.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR.

Mississippi is represented in the
Cabinet by L. Q. C. Lamar, who is a
Georgian by birth. He received a
superior education, read law and
was admitted to the Bar. In 1849 he
became a professor of mathematics at
the State University, Oxford, Missis-
sippi. Returning to Georgia he prac-
ticed law at Covington in that State,
and began his career as a statesman
by serving one term in its Legisla-
ture. He returned to Mississippi in
1854, was elected to the Thirty-fifth
Congress, and the next year resigned
when his State seceded and became a
Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confed-
erate Army. He was sent to St. Peters-
burg by the Government at Richmond
in 1863. After the war he resumed
teaching at the University of Missis-
sippi, and while Professor of the law in
that institution was elected to the
Forty-third Congress. He took his
seat as Senator March 3, 1877, and
was elected the second time, for the
term ending March 3, 1883.

WILLIAM F. VILAS.

Postmaster-General Vilas, of Wis-
consin, was born at Chelsea, Vermont,
in 1840. When eleven years of age
he removed to Wisconsin, where he
was liberally educated. He gradu-
ated from the Law School at Albany,
New York, in 1860, and was admitted
to the Bar of the Empire State. He
began practice in Wisconsin, in the
same year. Entering the Volunteer
service as Captain he rose to be Lieut-
enant-Colonel during the war, but
resigned his commission, and recom-
menced the practice of the law, Jan-
uary 1, 1864. He refused the nomi-
nation for Governor in 1879. At the
Democratic Convention of last year
he was permanent Chairman, and
thus became known to the nation.

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.

Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas,
is the new Attorney-General. He

was born in Tipton county, Tennes-
see, June 11, 1832. When he was a
year old his parents removed to
Arkansas. He received a Catholic
education at Hardtown, Kentucky,
where he also began the study of law.
In 1854 he was admitted to practice
at Washington, Arkansas, and three
years after removal to Little Rock,
the chief of the State, which is still
his residence. His admission as an
attorney of the Supreme Court of the
United States took place in 1860.
After opposing the secession of his
State as long as he could, he gave
his best support to the Confederate
cause, and was elected a Representa-
tive and afterwards a Senator to the
Congress at Richmond. In 1865 he
applied for permission to practice in
the United States Supreme Court,
without taking "the ironclad oath."
The result was a legal controversy
not finally settled until December,
1867, when it was decided in his favor.
While the case was pending he was
refused admission to the United
States Senate, to which he had been
elected by the Legislature of Arkan-
sas. Mr. Garland was elected Gov-
ernor of Arkansas in 1874. In March,
1877 he took his seat in the Senate at
Washington. He was re-elected for
the term beginning in March, 1883.

AN INTERESTING COMPILA- TION.

The Number of Words and T's in
Each Inaugural Address.

The table below shows the number
of words in each inaugural address;
also how often the personal pronoun
"I" was used:

	No. of Words.	No. of T's.
Washington, first term.....	1,350	19
Washington, second term.....	1,350	19
J. Adams.....	1,350	19
Jefferson, first term.....	1,350	19
Jefferson, second term.....	1,350	19
Madison, first term.....	1,350	19
Madison, second term.....	1,350	19
Monroe, first term.....	1,350	19
Monroe, second term.....	1,350	19
J. Q. Adams.....	1,350	19
Jackson, first term.....	1,350	19
Jackson, second term.....	1,350	19
Van Buren.....	1,350	19
Fillmore.....	1,350	19
Fraser.....	1,350	19
Pierce.....	1,350	19
Johnson.....	1,350	19
Grant, first term.....	1,350	19
Grant, second term.....	1,350	19
R. B. Hayes.....	1,350	19
Garfield.....	1,350	19
Arthur.....	1,350	19
Cleveland.....	1,350	19

Millard Fillmore took the oath
without delivering an inaugural
address.

When Tried Always Preferred.

When they once become acquaint-
ed with it, ladies invariably prefer
Parker's Hair Balm to any similar
preparation. It makes the hair soft
and glossy, arrests its falling off, pro-
motes new growth, restores the origi-
nal color, and has no rival as a dress-
ing. Not a dry, not oily, highly per-
fumed. Only 50c. at druggists.

HOW NIAGARA CAME ABOUT.

The Curious Story That is Told
By a Geologist.

Dr. Julius Pohlman, a local geol-
ogist at Niagara Falls, gives the fol-
lowing theory of how the present
cataract came into existence: "In
tracing the origin of this river," he
said, "we must go away back into the
pre-glacial times, when the ice sheet
covered the Canadian valley occupied by
the great lakes and the Niagara valley
contained lake fifty miles in length
and from ten to twelve miles in
width, with a possible maximum
depth of sixty feet. The northern
barrier of the lake was of lime-
stone formation. Being about fifty
feet lower than the southern one,
the overflow of water was toward
the Ontario valley, the outlet found
its way into the present channel of
Niagara river somewhere above the
upper rapids of the river above the
falls. From here the waters met no
obstacle, and in their flow prede-
termined the river gorge between the
falls and the whirlpool, and contin-
ued in a straight course north
through the side of the whirlpool,
and thence through the valley of St.
David's to the Ontario valley."
"I have made careful searches and
find this track of the river from the
whirlpool through Canada. By and
by the Tonawanda lake began to sub-
side and finally was reduced to a
river with a wide, low valley on
each side. The course in making his
way out of the valley of the ancient
lake changed. It flowed into the
channel of the present Niagara,
where the present Tonawanda river
enters now. It curved around the
southern margin of Grand Island—
which formed a shallow part of the
northern margin of the lake, and
had risen as a peninsula in the
course of time—and then flowed
north into the original channel of
the outlet, thus determining the
branches of the present river. That
branch of the Niagara river which
separates the island from the main
land is of quite modern origin, as
testified to by surroundings. Well,
the erosion across the thin bed of
Niagara limestone naturally cut one
or the other parts of the outlet deeper
than the rest, and confining the
smaller channels, gave birth to a
number of larger and smaller islands,
known at present as Goat, Bath, Lu-
na, the Sisters, etc.
"The branch of the River joined
again into one stream as they ap-
proached the heavy Niagara lime-
stone at about the site of the new
suspension or foot bridge, and rush-
ing north for about three quarters
of a mile, where they fell over a pre-
cipice of over 100 feet. Goat Island
extended northwesterly in a tri-
angular prolongation, with its ap-
ex where the branch of the northern
end of the present American fall.
Below this fall of 100 feet, that I
have just spoken of, the river descend-
ed in rapids over shale until it en-
countered the Clinton limestone
near the railroad suspension bridge,
where it took another leap. From
here a short rapid carried it to the
entrance of the whirlpool, where au-
ther fall was caused by quartzite
sandstone of the Medina group.
Thence there was a rapid current to
Ontario basin. The volume of water
then was exceedingly small as com-
pared with the estimated 20,000,000
cubic feet a minute of the present.
Now at the time of the glacial pe-

riod the movement of the ice sheet
was in a northwesterly direction.
The channel of the great river which
I remarked about in the beginning
was excavated deeply, and the val-
ley of the great lakes formed. When
the arctic region again changed into
a temperate one, the ice sheet retreat-
ed northward and in melting spread
all over the land the ground-up ma-
terial, as well as the rocks which
had been caught up and carried nu-
mer, and the valleys of St. David's,
Tonawanda and others were more or
less completely filled up with drift.
The channel of the old Tonawanda
river from the whirlpool was also
excavated in the filling process. Af-
ter long ages the ice disappeared and
the bed it had occupied became a
seat of a chain of great lakes. At
this time lakes Erie and Ontario
formed two large bodies of water
and were at the same level—that is
their surfaces were even with Lewis-
ton heights. The waters in the
lakes began to subside and a rapid
flat appeared between them, extend-
ing from Buffalo to Lewiston. An
outlet from Lake Erie was formed
through this flat, and was the pre-
sent Niagara river."—Buffalo
Courier.

Petersen's Magazine.

For April comes to us with a lovely
steel-engraving of "Adeline," one of
Tennyson's heroines; a beautiful,
double-size, steel, colored fashion-
plate; and half a hundred other il-
lustrations for stories, work-tables,
fashions, etc., etc. The stories
though "Petersen's" is celebrated for
good stories are better than ever.
Frank Lee Benedict's, "The Burglary
at Archers," is full of humor. Mrs.
Stephens's, "The Motherless Girl,"
gets more pathetic and powerful as
it goes on. The brilliant novelet of
New York fashionable life, by Mrs.
John Sherwood, "The Lost Ariadne,"
comes to a conclusion, in which the
parties who deserved it are properly
made happy. A novel by a new
author, "A Tale of Louisiana Phe-
nania," opens with great vigor, is
full of local color, and promises to
be quite rival Cable, in its pictures of
Creole life. Certainly every woman
of refinement ought to have this mag-
azine, for it is emphatically the lady's
book; and the terms are but two dol-
lars a year, with great deductions to
clubs. This is a good time to sub-
scribe. Specimens are sent gratis, if
written for, to those wishing to get
up clubs. Address Chas. J. Petersen,
303 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Broken Household.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The work
of the retiring Cabinet officers for the
past two days has been confined to
signing papers of a routine character,
which needed immediate attention,
and to signing letters which were
ordered written before inauguration
day. They received many calls,
which were principally of a last-fare-
well nature. All of these retiring
officials have completed their plans
for the future.

Mr. Frelinghuysen does not like to
live at the capital, although a perma-
nent residence here would be very
satisfactory to the members of his
family, and his intention is to remove
to his residence at Irtarian, N. J. He
will occupy his residence in this city
for about a month, during
a portion of which time he will have
Mr. Arthur and his children as his
guests. His house will be advertised
for sale in the meantime.

Mr. McCulloch will resume the un-
pretentious mode of living to which
he was accustomed before he became
Secretary of the Treasury for a second
time. With his family he will spend
the summer at his country residence
near Washington.

Mr. Lincoln intends to take a good
rest for three or four months before
resuming the practice of his profes-
sion in Chicago. He will retain his
residence on Massachusetts avenue
for at least a month. He will prob-
ably go to Chicago, however, in a
week or two to attend to some matters
of a personal nature.

Secretary Chas. F. Smith intends re-
siding on 14th street until summer be-
gins, when he will remove to New Hamp-
shire. A Senator from that State will
be elected this summer. Mr. Teller
simply changes from the Interior De-
partment to the Senate and will retain
his residence on M street.

Mr. Hatton will not be a great
while in removing to his old home
in Burlington, Ia., to look after the
interests of the Burlington Hawkeye.
He says the newspaper business suits
him better than anything he has
struck yet. Mr. Brewster has given
up his house in this city. All his
furniture has been packed, and most
of it shipped to Philadelphia, where
he will go as soon as he is relieved as
Attorney General. Mrs. Brewster
leaves for that city to-day, and Mr.
Brewster will follow her in a day or
two.

Patriotic Students.

Boston, March 5.—About mid-
night on Tuesday last six Institute of
Technology students, four of them
Southerners, crept on the roofs of
their lodging houses on opposite
sides of Columbus avenue, and run
out on a telegraph wire which sur-
rounds the city, displaying the blue
stars of St. Andrew and eleven stars
and bars, and bearing the legends
"Union for the Solid South" and "Rum,
Romans and Rebellion" surrounded by
a skull and crossbones. When in the
morning this banner was seen flau-
ting in the breeze a company of stu-
dents was ordered to remove it. The
flag was hauled down and torn into
strips.

Rules for Skating.

(Asks Independent.)

For the benefit of a score or more
of correspondents who have written
for information, the Independent has
divided the following set of rules:
I.—On entering the rink, ignore the
doorkeeper.
II.—Go to the skate room at once
and get the desired size of skates,
without a check.
III.—Adjust your skates to the feet
with the buckles on the inside. This
will afford you many opportunities
for "pickpocketing" yourself up.
IV.—Roll out on the skating surface

directly in front of a couple of ladies.
* * * After getting on your feet
again, skate away unconcernedly,
leaving the ladies to gain their equi-
librium as best they can.

V.—Make a stroke that will carry you
from one end of the rink to the
other end of Petersburg.
VI.—When skating backwards, al-
ways watch the person following you,
pay no attention to the children who
may be ahead of you.
VII.—Oil the wheels of your skates,
not the axles.
VIII.—Meeting a friend on the
rollers, tip your skating cap, stop
right in the middle of the crowded
skating course, turn round and follow
the party.

IX.—When desirous of stopping
suddenly, raise both feet simultane-
ously, on the toes. This is the quick-
est stop on record.
X.—Think twice before you adopt
these rules fully.

AN EGG WITHIN AN EGG.

The Marvelous Production of an
Owensboro Hen.

(Inquirer.)

Hens are notoriously erratic in
their habits, and will occasionally
depart from the regulations of size and
shape to lay an egg of unusual form
or dimension. A Dorking belonging to
Mr. James Moorman, of this city,
however, has superseded all her cack-
ling sisterhood in the phenomenal
specimen of the useful vegetable with
which she favored her owner last
Sunday. It has been an ungratified
ambition with the denizens of the
hen-yard, three out of mind, to lay
two eggs in one day, and the pullet
above mentioned came nearer accom-
plishing the feat than any other hen
has yet attained.

The egg in question was about
double the ordinary size, but the
remarkable feature about it was that
when broken open and the white and
yolk had been poured out, there was
found to be another egg inside, in-
closed in a shell just like the outer
one and in every respect perfect. The
intelligent fowl doubtless realized the
approach of the Easter season, and
was doing her best to meet the pros-
pectively demand. Mr. Moorman's
word for the foregoing is sufficient
guarantee for its verity.

Cancers Conquered.

The Swift Specific Company have
the most indubitable evidence as to
the cure of Cancer by their famous
medicine, S. S. S. Among others,
John S. Morrow, an old and highly
esteemed citizen of Florence, Ala.,
makes the following statement as to
the merits of this remedy:

"I have been suffering with a Can-
cer in my right ear, for about three
years. I tried various remedies and
was treated with Iodine of Potash,
which produced rheumatism, my
feet and legs were greatly swollen, so
that I could not walk. About one
year ago I was induced to try Swift's
Specific, which soon removed the
trouble in my limbs, and my rheuma-
tism is now entirely gone and my
Cancer is steadily improving, being
better now than at any time within
two years. This medicine has done
me more good than anything else I
have taken, and I feel that I am on
the road to a speedy cure. Undoubt-
edly Swift's Specific is the best blood
purifier in the world."

JOHN S. MORROW.
Florence, Ala., Sept. 22, '81.

I have had a cancer on my face for
many years. I have tried a great
many remedies, but without relief.
I almost gave up hope of ever being
cured. Dr. Hartman, my son, recom-
mended Swift's Specific, which I
have taken with great results. My
face is almost well, and it is impos-
sible for me to express my thanks in
words for what this medicine has
done for me.

MRS. OLIVE HANDMAN.
Monroe, Ga., Sept. 2, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Dis-
eases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Shakers Shaking.

What makes a man feel as shaky
as chills and fever? It is shake, shake,
shake, until you almost rattle your
teeth and shake the buttons off
your coat. What drives chills and
fever out? Brown's Iron Bitters. If
you have never tried it get some at
once, and don't shake any more. Mr.
Chas. M. Newell, of Tetterton, Va.,
says, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters
last fall for chills and fever, and de-
rived great benefit." It is the best
tonic known.

The Viper and the File. A Fable.

John Conrick.

A rapacious Viper, being sadly in
need of sustenance, was wandering
aimlessly about, one cool April after-
noon, Seeking what he might devour,
when he met an inviting-looking
File, upon which he resolved to feed.
"Go it, Viper, old man," said the
File, "you can have all the juice you
can get out of me, and welcome; but
I warn you to desist, as I am almost
as Mortalicious as our cousin, Chlo-
rea Germi!"
But the Viper, persisting in his
reckless repast, Swallowed the File
entire, and Having done so, curled
up his legs and died.

And no wonder. He had eaten a
File of The Congressional Record.

MORAL.
Even Snakes cannot stand some
Things.

How An Editor Popped.

From the Boston Courier.

Editors have their peculiarities as
well as other people. They practice
and inculcate brevity, which is a
virtue. They are absent-minded,
which is a failing. It is not strange,
then, that one should send a note to
his lady-love like the following:
"Dearest, I have carefully analyzed
the feeling I entertain for you, and
the result is substantially as follows:
I adore you! Will you be mine?"
Answer? Then after a moment of
thought, he added in a dreamy, an-
cient way: "Write only on one side
of the paper. Write plainly and
give real name, not necessarily for
publication, but as a guarantee of
good faith."

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AND YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF

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who have by fair dealing and low prices and
good goods built up a large trade. Free deliv-
ery, and goods delivered at any time. Call and
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the best and latest forms of books as used in the many different kinds of busi-
ness.

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WE GIVE A THOROUGH and Practical Course in Short-Hand.

WE GIVE A THOROUGH Course in Commercial Law.

WE GIVE A COURSE of Business Training that is worth money to whoever takes it.

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